

SOV/112-58-3-4834

9(0), 6(4)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1958, Nr 3, p 208 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Grinevich, Yu. G.

TITLE: Experimental Investigation of the Optimum Amplitude-Phase Modulation  
(Eksperimental'noye issledovaniye optimal'noy amplitudno-fazovoy modulyatsii)

PERIODICAL: Izv. Kiyevsk. politekhn. in-ta, 1956, Vol 21, pp 168-176

ABSTRACT: The essence of the optimum amplitude-phase modulation is described. New conclusions of the theory of this modulation have been experimentally verified. The necessary limits of integrating the signal in an integrator have been found for the practical purpose of radio broadcast programs:  $0.4 \times 10^{-3}$  sec for a modulating-frequency spectrum of 1-6kc. The circuit diagram of an integrator with electric fixing line, a block diagram of the experimental hookup, and the curves showing the influence of integration limits upon the spectrum-component amplitudes are presented. To study the quality of radio communication, speech intelligibility was investigated by articulation tests for

Card 1/2

GRINEVICH, Yevgeniy Nikolayevich; TSVETKOVA, Ye.A., red.; TATURA, G.L.,  
tekhn.red.

[Stories on animal life] Ocherki o zhizni zveri. Moskva,  
Gos.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo M-va prosv.RSFSR, 1961. 214 p.  
(MIRA 15:2)

(Animals, Habit and behavior of)

Studying the solubility ...

S/598/60/000/004/016/020  
0217/0302

Mellor's Comprehensive Treatise on Inorganic and Theoretical Chemistry,  
3. Calcium, Longmans Green and Co, London, (1952).

Card 3/3

S/598/60/000/004/016/020  
D217/D302

Studying the solubility ...

was carried out to saturation. Determination of the solubility of  $\text{TiO}_2$  in  $\text{CaCl}_2$  was carried out (1) in an atmosphere of dry argon; (2) in a medium of dry argon and dry hydrogen chloride and (3) in the open air. It was found that  $\text{TiO}_2$  is practically insoluble in pure molten  $\text{CaCl}_2$ . In order to dissolve it, the presence of dissolved  $\text{CaO}$  in the melt is necessary. The dissolution of  $\text{TiO}_2$  is chemical in nature and associated with the transfer of Ti to the molten  $\text{CaCl}_2$  in the form of the compound  $3\text{CaO} \cdot 2\text{TiO}_2$ . A series of chemical properties of this compound was studied and it was found that it dissolves readily in acid. Addition of  $\text{NaCl}$  lowers the solubility of  $\text{TiO}_2$  in  $\text{CaCl}_2$  in a protective atmosphere.

There are 3 figures and 10 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the 4 most recent English-language publications read as follows: W. Borchers and W. Hupperts, British patent no. 13759 (1904); M. E. Sibert and M. A. Steinberg, J. of Metals, 8, 1162-1168, (1956); R. C. Devries, R. Roy and E. F. Osborn, J. Phys. Chem. 58, 1702, (1954);

Card 2/3

S/598/60/000/004/016/020  
D217/D302

AUTHORS: Grinevich, V.V. and Kazayn, A.A.  
TITLE: Studying the solubility of oxide compounds of titanium  
in potassium and sodium chloride melts  
SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Titan i yego  
splavy. No. 4, Moscow, 1960. Metallurgiya titana, 147-152

TEXT: The object of this work was to study the solubility of  $TiO_2$  in calcium and sodium chloride and their mixtures, as well as the dissolution processes involved. The essence of the method used was as follows: A weighed quantity of finely ground titanium oxide was held for a long period of time in either molten NaCl or molten  $CaCl_2$  at a fixed temperature. The rate of dissolution was increased by intense stirring of the entire melt. Every 2-3 hours, a sample of the melt from the upper portion was analyzed for its Ti content. The process of dissolution

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GRIGORIEVICH, V.M.

M.V.Lomonosov at medical problems in his works; on the 250th anniversary of his birth. Sbor. nauch. trud. Rost. gos. med. inst. (MIRA 18:7)  
no.22:155-160 '63.

1. Iz kafedry organizatsii zdravookhraneniya i istorii meditsiny Rostovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. prof. A.S.Gronov).

| 1ST AND 2ND ORDERS   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3RD AND 4TH ORDERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z AA AB AC AD AE AF AG AH AI AJ AK AL AM AN AO AP AQ AR AS AT AU AV AW AX AY AZ BA BB BC BD BE BF BG BH BI BJ BK BL BM BN BO BP BQ BR BS BT BU BV BW BX BY BZ CA CB CC CD CE CF CG CH CI CJ CK CL CM CN CO CP CQ CR CS CT CU CV CW CX CY CZ DA DB DC DE DF DG DH DI DJ DK DL DM DN DO DP DQ DR DS DT DU DV DW DX DY DZ EA EB EC ED EE EF EG EH EI EJ EK EL EM EN EO EP EQ ER ES ET EU EV EW EX EY EZ FA FB FC FD FE FF FG FH FI FJ FK FL FM FN FO FP FQ FR FS FT FU FV FW FX FY FZ GA GB GC GD GE GF GG GH GI GJ GK GL GM GN GO GP GQ GR GS GT GU GV GW GX GY GZ HA HB HC HD HE HF HG HH HI HJ HK HL HM HN HO HP HQ HR HS HT HU HV HW HX HY HZ IA IB IC ID IE IF IG IH II IJ IK IL IM IN IO IP IQ IR IS IT IU IV IW IX IY IZ JA JB JC JD JE JF JG JH JI JJ JK JL JM JN JO JP JQ JR JS JT JU JV JW JX JY JZ KA KB KC KD KE KF KG KH KI KJ KL KM KN KO KP KQ KR KS KT KU KV KW KX KY KZ LA LB LC LD LE LF LG LH LI LJ LK LL LM LN LO LP LQ LR LS LT LU LV LW LX LY LZ MA MB MC MD ME MF MG MH MI MJ MK ML MN MO MP MQ MR MS MT MU MV MW MX MY MZ NA NB NC ND NE NF NG NH NI NJ NK NL NM NO NP NQ NR NS NT NU NV NW NX NY NZ OA OB OC OD OE OF OG OH OI OJ OK OL OM ON OO OP OQ OR OS OT OU OV OW OX OY OZ PA PB PC PD PE PF PG PH PI PJ PK PL PM PN PO PP PQ PR PS PT PU PV PW PX PY PZ QA QB QC QD QE QF QG QH QI QJ QK QL QM QN QO QQ QR QS QT QU QV QW QX QY QZ RA RB RC RD RE RF RG RH RI RJ RK RL RM RN RO RP RQ RR RS RT RU RV RW RX RY RZ SA SB SC SD SE SF SG SH SI SJ SK SL SM SN SO SP SQ SR SS ST SU SV SW SX SY SZ TA TB TC TD TE TF TG TH TI TJ TK TL TM TN TO TP TQ TR TS TT TU TV TW TX TY TZ UA UB UC UD UE UF UG UH UI UJ UK UL UM UN UO UP UQ UR US UT UY UZ VA VB VC VD VE VF VG VH VI VJ VK VL VM VN VO VP VQ VR VS VT VY VZ WA WB WC WD WE WF WG WH WI WJ WK WL WM WN WO WP WQ WR WS WT WY WZ XA XB XC XD XE XF XG XH XI XJ XK XL XM XN XO XP XQ XR XS XT XU XV XW XX XY XZ YA YB YC YD YE YF YG YH YI YJ YK YL YM YN YO YP YQ YR YS YT YU YV YW YX YY YZ ZA ZB ZC ZD ZE ZF ZG ZH ZI ZJ ZK ZL ZM ZN ZO ZP ZQ ZR ZS ZT ZU ZV ZW ZX ZY ZZ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                                |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <p>CA</p> <p>Selection of new raw materials for ammonia catalyst<br/> V. M. Grinevich. <i>J. Applied Chem.</i> (U.S.S.R.) 18, 313<br/> 21 (1945) (English summary). - The study of Vysokogorsk,<br/> Magnitogorsk, and Pokrovsk ores, after magnetic sepn<br/> from <math>\text{SiO}_2</math>, showed the possibility of prepn. of an <math>\text{NH}_3</math><br/> catalyst since the presence of <math>\text{SiO}_2</math> up to 2% does not show<br/> a neg. effect on the catalyst activity, provided that enough<br/> <math>\text{K}_2\text{O}</math> is present. This effect is explained by sepn. of much<br/> <math>\text{SiO}_2</math> with <math>\text{K}_2\text{O}</math> in the process of catalyst formation, with<br/> consequent formation of essentially pure magnetite crys-<br/> tals. The ore is subjected to double magnetic sepn., alk-<br/> fusion, and followed by a double sepn. to yield 23% of<br/> finished product. The catalyst can be regenerated by oxi-<br/> dation of <math>\text{KNO}_3</math>. G. M. Kosolapoff</p>   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                                |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <p>ASAC SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> <p>1ST ORDER 2ND ORDER 3RD ORDER 4TH ORDER</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100</p>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                                |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

| 1ST AND 2ND ORDERS  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | PROCESSES AND PRIORITIES INDEX                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| <p><b>Zinc-chrome catalyst for methanol synthesis</b> V. M. Grinevich. <i>J. Applied Chem. (U.S.S.R.)</i> 18, 90-6 (1945).</p> <p>It was shown that substitution of <math>\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3</math> by <math>\text{CrO}_3</math> in <math>\text{ZnO-Cr}</math> oxide catalysts increases catalyst efficiency by 10% in <math>\text{MeOH}</math> synthesis. Catalysts <math>8\text{ZnO} \cdot 3\text{CrO}_3</math> and <math>2\text{ZnO} \cdot \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3</math> have the same activity. Increase of <math>\text{Cr}</math> to the limit of <math>\text{ZnO} \cdot \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3</math> lowers the efficiency by 60%. Compression of the catalyst after a brief working period improves its efficiency and the mech. strength G. M. K.</p> |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <p>ASAC-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



12

POLYMERIZATION AND DRYING OF OILS AND ESTERS OF FAT ACIDS

VI. Glycol polyesters of maleic acid. A. Ya. Drinberg and V. M. Grinevich (Leningrad Chem. Tech. Inst.; *J. Applied Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 17, (96) 12 (1944) (English summary); cf. *CA* 38, 6578<sup>9</sup>). It was shown that polymerized glycol maleate can dry in the presence of driers analogous to the vegetable oils. Glycol maleates modified by oils and fatty acids were investigated. The products obtained by alkylid formation from the acids had no advantages over the products prepd. by trans esterification of oils by the glycol. Formulations were developed which permit complete elimination of glycerol and 65-70% oil economy. (G. M. Kosolapoff)

ASAC 51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

| 1ST AND 2ND ORDERS   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| <p>64</p> <p>Chlorination of solutions of barium sulfide. V. M. Gmelyan, <i>J. Applied Chem.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 14, 63-64 (1941). Complete conversion to <math>\text{BaCl}_2</math> is obtained at 95-100°, without a noticeable formation of by-products, on treatment of concd. <math>\text{BaS}</math> and <math>\text{Ba(HS)}</math> solutions with stoichiometric quantities of <math>\text{Cl}_2</math>. Excess <math>\text{Cl}_2</math> causes oxidation of S and pptn. of <math>\text{BaSO}_4</math>. Presence of air in the <math>\text{Cl}_2</math> does not affect the reaction. In the chlorination of <math>\text{BaS}</math>, S is sepd. as the element; in the chlorination of <math>\text{Ba(HS)}</math>, 50% of the S is obtained as element and 50% as <math>\text{H}_2\text{S}</math>. A. A. Bochtinsk</p> |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18                             |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| ASB-ELA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | E2                             |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| BaCl <sub>2</sub> . V. M. Grinevich and V. I. Fikhomirov. Russ<br>58,822, Jan. 31, 1941. In continuously operated furnaces,<br>a briquetted mixt. of heavy spar, solid fuel and CaCl <sub>2</sub> is<br>heated to 700-800°. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| E-2   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

| 1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS            |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| SUBJECTS  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <p>Carbon catalyst for carbon monoxide conversion. V. M. Grigor'ich. <i>J. Applied Chem.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 13, 831-40 (in French, 840) (1940). The activity of catalysts prepd. by impregnating charcoal with <math>K_2S</math>, <math>K_2CO_3</math>, and calcining in the absence of <math>NH_3</math>, <math>CO</math> or <math>CO_2</math>, was low. The catalysts prepd. by impregnation of activated fir charcoal with <math>KCN</math>, or better with <math>K_2S</math>, <math>K_2CO_3</math> or <math>K_2SiO_3</math>, and calcining in an <math>NH_3</math>-<math>CO</math> or <math>CO_2</math> stream were nearly as active as the Fe-Mg catalyst. Removal of K from the carbon catalyst practically destroyed its activity. Therefore, the action of C catalysts is due to the presence of K compds. distributed on the surface of the carrier (active C). The flash point of C catalysts decreased with an increase in their activity. The presence of Pt in the C catalyst contg. K considerably increased its activity. All expts. were carried out at 400° and 500° at a vol. velocity of 100 and 600 and steam/gas ratio = 3. A. A. Podgorny.</p> |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                                |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                                |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <p>1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS 3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS</p>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                                |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

| 1ST AND 2ND ORDERS   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3RD AND 4TH ORDERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| COMMON ELEMENTS  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | RARE ELEMENTS      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| COMMON ELEMENTS  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | RARE ELEMENTS      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <p>Utilization of the Krivoi-Rog hematite as a raw material for the ammonia catalyst. V. M. Grinevich and S. V. Klapchuk. <i>J. Applied Chem. (U. S. S. R.)</i> 10, 1868-70 (1937). --The hematite contains <math>\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3</math> 96.70, <math>\text{FeO}</math> 0.53, <math>\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3</math> 0.00, <math>\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_3</math> traces, <math>\text{SiO}_2</math> 1.00, <math>\text{CaO}</math> 0.00, <math>\text{MgO}</math> 0.05, <math>\text{S}</math> (sulfide) 0.004, <math>\text{S}</math> (sulfate) 0.02 and <math>\text{P}_2\text{O}_5</math> 0.04%. The prepn. of catalyst is schematically described. Three references. A. A. Polgorny</p> |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <p>ASAC-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <p>RESEARCH CENTER</p>   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

Laboratory ammonia synthesis column for testing catalyst activity. V. M. Grinevich. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 6, 1493-4 (1957). - A modification of the Butelach app. (C. A. 29, 5045<sup>a</sup>) is illustrated and described. C. H.

ASAC SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200

7

**Determination of formic acid in cuprammonium solutions of formates and carbonates** V. M. Grinevich  
*Zashchita Lab.* 6, 1028 (1937). 1bl. 25 cc. of the soln. to 250 cc., take a 10 cc. aliquot in a flask contg. 50 cc. of hot  $H_2O$  and 6 cc. of 1 N NaOH and boil for 5 min. Filter through a glass filtering crucible (No. 4) and wash the  $Cu(OH)_2$  with  $H_2O$ . Treat the filtrate with 0.5 g.  $NaHCO_3$  to convert the excess NaOH to  $Na_2CO_3$ , add 40 cc. of 0.1 N  $KMnO_4$  and boil for 5 min. If the soln. is colorless, add a measured vol. of permanganate soln. and boil. Introduce into the soln. 25 cc. of 20%  $H_2SO_4$  and a sufficient vol. of 0.1 N  $C_2O_4H_2$  to dissolve the  $MnO_2$  (boil, if necessary), and titrate the excess  $C_2O_4H_2$  with 0.1 N  $KMnO_4$ . Chas. Blane

ASM 35.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SOV/70-1-1-10/48

The Solubility of Lithium Carbonate in Lithium Chloride

centigrade to 0.24 g/l. in 20 per cent solution at 20° centigrade to 0.06 g/l. and at 20° centigrade to 0.01 g/l. in 30 per cent solution at 20° centigrade to 0.06 g/l. and at 20° centigrade to 0.01 g/l. above are the figures obtained and reference, which is given.

SUBMITTED: January 4, 1950

Card 2/2



AUTHORS: Volkev, G. I., Grinovich, V. I. Sov. Zh. Khim. 36:10, 1960

TITLE: The Solubility of Lithium Carbonate in Lithium Chloride Solutions (Rastvorimost' a litsevo litiya v rastvorakh khloristogo litiya)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 10, 1960-1961 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The solubility of  $\text{Li}_2\text{CO}_3$  was determined in 1, 2, 3, 10, 20, and 30 per cent lithium chloride solutions. The data of the solubility of lithium carbonate in water at 20° centigrade coincide with the data of Beaud. According to Beaud the solubility of lithium carbonate in water at 20° centigrade amounts to 3.1 g/l, at 50° centigrade to 11.7 g/l, and at 75° centigrade to 8.6 g/l. The solubility of lithium carbonate was also determined in solutions of lithium chloride at 20, 30, 40, and 50° centigrade. At 20° centigrade the solubility of 1 per cent lithium chloride solution amounts to 3.10 g/l and at 20° centigrade to 2.10 g/l, in 5 per cent lithium chloride solution at 20° centigrade to 1.36 g/l and at 30° centigrade to 0.85 g/l, in 10 per cent solution at 20° centigrade to 0.37 g/l and at 30°

Card 1/2

MICHKIN, I.A., inzh.; GRINEVICH, V.I., inzh.

Investigating pressure valves of tractor engine fuel pumps. Trakt. i  
sel'khoz mash. 30 no.7:5-9 J1'60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy avtotraktornyy institut.  
(Tractors--Fuel systems) (Diesel engines)

GRINEVICH, V.F.; GUSEV, S.A.

On virgin lands. Zemledelie 4 no.6:113-115 Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Glavnyy agronom zernosovkhoza imeni Dokuchayeva Kustanayskoy oblasti (for Grinevich); 2. Glavnyy inzhener zernosovkhoza imeni Dokuchayeva, Kustanayskoy oblasti (for Gusev).
- (Kustanay Province--Water supply, Rural) (Agriculture)

GRINEVICH, V.A.; GLUKHOVSKIY, F.Z.

Centralization of operations for sharpening and reconditioning  
of mining cutting tools. Ugol' 35 no.5:52-53 My '60.  
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Stalinskiy sovnarkhoz (for Grinevich).
2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-  
issledovatel'skiy institut tverdykh splavov (for Glukhovskiy).  
(Coal mining machinery--Maintenance and repair)

VOLKOV, G.I.; GRINEVICH, V.A.

Speeding up the decomposition of sodium amalgam. Khim.prom. no.1:  
58-59 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:7)  
(Amalgam)

OVECHKIN, G.V.; PALTARAK, Ye.N.; GRINEVICH, V.A.

Analysis of bronze Sn:Zn:Pb-5:5:5 with the ST-7 steelometer.  
Inzh.-fiz.zhur. no.5:92-94 My '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.I. Lenina, g.  
Minsk.

(Bronze--Analysis)

GRINEVICH, V.A., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Frequent recurrence of decompression sickness. Voen.-med.  
zhur. no.2:73-74 '65, (MIRA 18:11)

GRINEVICH, V., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Special characteristics of the diet of divers. Tyl.i snab.Sov.Voor.  
Sil 21 no.5:66-69 My '61. (MIRA 14:8)  
(Diving, Submarine--Hygienic aspects) (Cookery, Marine)



GRINEVICH, V., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Over-all mechanization on potato fields. Nauka i pered. op v  
sel'khoz 9 no.5:12-14 My '59. (MIRA 12:8)  
(Potatoes) (Agricultural machinery)

PROSYANYI, Vladimir Stepanovich [Prosianyi, V.S.]; GNINEVICH, Sergey  
Ivanovich [Hrynevych, S.I.]; SHPET, Georgiy Iosifovich  
[Shpet, H.I.]; KONDOROV, Vyacheslav Aleksandrovich;  
ONOPRIYENKO, M.M. [Onopriienko, M.M.], red.

[Fishpond culture] Stavove rybnytstvo. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Ukrain's'koi  
akademii sil'skohospodars'kykh nauk, 1960. 102 p.

(MIRA 15:5)

(Ukraine--Fishponds)

MESHKOV, D.A.; GRINEVICH, R.F., red.; KOSTINA, A.V., tekhn.red.

[Equipment for making ceramic facing stones] Osnastka dlia  
proizvodstva oblitsovochnykh keramicheskikh kamnei. Kuibyshev,  
TSentr.biuro tekhn.informatsii, 1959. 6 p.  
(Ceramics)

(MIRA 14:1)

ACC NR: AM5025520

2. Quasi-balanced bridges -- 88
3. Semi-balanced bridges -- 90

Ch. IV. Null-type automatic bridges -- 110

1. Quadratic detector bridges -- 110
2. Modulation bridges with extremal regulation (optimization) -- 115
3. Modulation bridges with mixed regulation -- 134

Ch. V. Digital automatic bridges -- 142

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SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 14Apr64 / ORIG REF: 077 / OTH REF: 008

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ACC NR: AM5025520

- Ch. I. Basic principles of automatic bridge construction -- 8
1. General information and definitions -- 8
  2. Evaluating the measurement accuracy of a complex resistance -- 10
  3. Types of automatic bridges -- 16
  4. Use of a quadratic detector for forming the regulating effects in automatic bridges -- 18
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  3. Quadratic balance detector -- 67
  4. Null phase balance detector -- 71
- Ch. III. Amplitude-phase automatic bridges -- 81
1. Bridges with separate balancing -- 81

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AM5025520

Monograph

UR/

Grinevich, Reodosiy Borisovich

Automatic a-c bridges (Avtomaticheskiye mostly peremennogo toka) Novosibirsk, Redizdat Sib. otd. AN SSSR, 1964. 213 p. illus., biblio. Errata slip inserted. 2000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: electric measuring instrument, electric measurement, phase measurement, resistance bridge, automatic control, automation equipment, digital system, amplitude modulation, phase measurement, phase modulation

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is claimed to be the first general work on automatic a-c bridges. It is intended for scientists and engineers working in the field of electrical measurements. The automatic bridges described in this book may be used in laboratory investigations, in the measurement of nonelectric quantities by electric methods, and in the construction of various automatic devices for shop and factory control, especially for the inspection and sorting of radio components. In this work, the structural principles of the automatic bridges, and their basic types and circuits are discussed. Original models of the instruments are described.

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Card 1/3

GRINEVICH, P.

A factory committee's organizational activity with the workers.  
Sov.profsoiuzy 5 no.1:36-42 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Predsedatel' komiteta profsoyuza Rzhskogo sudoremontnogo  
zavoda.  
(Trade unions) (Riga--Ships--Maintenance and repair)

BIGLER, N.S.; SHARYGINA, L.I.; KASPAROVA, A.B.; YAKOVLEV, V.A.;  
GRINEVICH, N.N.; YUDINA, A.P.; SEMICHENKO, N.P.;  
STOLYAROV, A.I.; FURSOVA, T.A.; KOZLOV, I.D., red.;  
SMIRNOV, S.M., red.

[Leningrad and Leningrad Province in figures; a statistical abstract] Leningrad i Leningradskaya oblast' v tsifrakh; statisticheskii sbornik. Leningrad, Lenizdat, 1964. 200 p.  
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Leningrad (Province) Statisticheskoye upravleniye upravleniye.
2. Statisticheskoye upravleniye goroda Leningrada (for Bigler, Sharygina, Kasparova, Yakovlev, Grinevich, Yudina).
3. Statisticheskoye upravleniye Leningradskoy oblasti (for Semichenko, Stolyarov, Fursova).
4. Nachal'nik Statisticheskogo upravleniya goroda Leningrada (for Kozlov).



BIGLER, M.S.; SHARYGINA, L.I.; KASPAROVA, A.B.; YAKOVLEV, V.A.;  
GRINEVICH, N.N.; YUDINA, A.P.; SERGENTOV, N.I.;  
STOLYAROV, A.I.; FURKOVA, T.A.; KOZLOV, I.D., red.;  
SERFORYL, S.M., red.

[Leningrad and Leningrad Province in figures; a statistical abstract] Leningrad i Leningradskaya oblast' v tsifrakh; statisticheskii sbornik. Leningrad, Lenizdat, 1964. 250 p.  
(USSR T.S.)

1. Leningrad. Statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Statisticheskoye upravleniye Leningrada (for Kozlov, Sharygina, Kasparova, Yakovlev, Grinevich, Yudina). 3. Statisticheskoye upravleniye Leningradskoy oblasti (for Serforyl, Fursova).

GRINEVICH, M.I.

Decisive measures against the pea weevil. Zashch. rast.  
ot vred. i bol. 5 no. 8:14-15 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Glavnyy agronom po zashchite rasteniy Vinnitskogo oblastnogo  
upravleniya sel'skogo khozyaystva.  
(Pea weevil)

BUTOVSKIY, A.P., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; GRINEVICH, M.I., entomolog

Pea weevil control. Zashch.rast.ot vred.i bol. 4 no.3:34  
My-Je '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharney svekly  
(for Butovskiy). 2. Vinnitskoye sel'khozupravleniye (for Grinevich).  
(Pea weevil)

USSR / General and special zoology. Insects. Harmful Insects and Mites. Pests of Commercial, Oil-Bearing, Medicinal and Essential Oil-Bearing Crops. P

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 1, 1959, 2312.

Author : Grinovich, M. I.

Inst : Not given.

Title : What Guarantees Success in Weevil Control.

Orig Pub: Sakharnaya svetla, 1958, No 4, 37-40.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

GRIN'VICH, M.S.

Biological standardization of galenicals from the roots of  
ginseng. Mat. k izuch. zhivot. i drug. res. rast. Dal'. Vost.  
no. 4 99-103 1963. (MIRA 17.8)

1. Ekspeditsionnyy fittol'nyi kmer va Sibirekogo otdeleniya  
AN SSSR.

GRINEVICH, M. I., GUTNIKOVA, N. I., VOROBIEVA, N. I.

Effect of various growth conditions on the growth of  
ginseng and on the biological activity of its roots.  
Lanch. zhen'. A drug. 1st. part. Part. 1. 1st. part. 1st. part.

1. Delineation of the effect of growth conditions on the  
growth of ginseng in the USSR.

GRINEVICH, M.A.

Comparative biological evaluation of ginseng roots at different stages of growth. Mat. k izuch. zhen'shenia i lim. no.4:213-215 '60.  
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy filial Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.  
(GINSENG)

GRINEVICH, M.A.; GUTNIKOVA, Z.I.

Tenth anniversary of the Ginseng Committee. Izv.Sib.otd.AN SSSR  
no.5:115-117 '60. (MIRA 13:7)  
(Ginseng)



BREKHMAN, I.I.; GRINEVICH, M.A.

Method for biological standardization of ginseng root preparations.  
Apt.delo 8 no.6:34-38 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz laboratorii farmakologii Dal'nevostochnogo filiala imeni V.L.  
Komarova AN SSSR.  
(GINSENG) (DRUGS--STANDARDS)

USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology. Analeptics.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 18, 1958, 85124.

Abstract: a prolonged preliminary period of elaboration of conditioned reflexes. The advantage of it consists in its sensitivity to small differences in dosages. Determinations of the BS are not suitable for quantitative comparisons. In the comparative biological evaluation of a large number of preparations of ginseng, the author recommends preliminary selection of the compounds with the aid of the AD effect, using the stimulating action ("floating") [infusion?] as a final criterion. -- V. V. Berezinskaya.

Card 2/2

USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology. Analeptics.

V

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 18, 1958, 85124.

Author : Grinevich, M. A.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Experimental Biological Assay of the Action of  
Various Preparations of the Ginseng Root, Report  
2. Review of Methods.

Orig Pub: In the collection, Materialy k izuch. zhen'shenya  
i limonnika, No 3, Leningrad, 1958, 82-87.

Abstract: Description is given of four methods of biological  
assay of preparations of ginseng using mice, based  
on repeated 'floating' [?] stimulation of mice, on  
the ability of ginseng to lower the level of blood  
sugar (BS), on the influence of it on the latent  
period of the defensive-motor reflexes (DMR), and  
on its antidiuretic action (AD). The DMR requires

GRINEVICH, M.A.

Biological evaluation of the effect of various preparations of  
ginseng roots. Mat. k izuch. zhen'-shenia i lim. no.2:160-165  
'55. (MLRA 9:10)

(GINSENG--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

BREKHMAN, I.I.; GRINEVICH, M.A.; GLAZUNOV, G.I.

Effect of liquid ginseng extract on the duration of the "work"  
of white mice until complete exhaustion. Soob. DVFAN SSSR  
no.19:135-138 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy institut dal'nevostochnogo filiala  
Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

GRINEVICH, M.A.; UVAROVA, N.I.; YEDIN, A.M.

Symposium on Eleutherococcus and ginseng. Izv.SO AN SSSR no. 8.  
Ser. biol.-med. nauk no.2:139-141 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

\*

ENGLIN, M.I., inzh.; GRINEVICH, L.V., inzh.

Waterproofing structures with bitumen and latex coverings. Gidr.  
stoi. 34 no.11:15-18 N '03. (MIRA 17:3)

ENGLIN, N.I.; GRINEVICH, L.V.

Water proofing of structures with bitumen-latex coatings. Biul.-  
tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekh.inform. 16  
no.7:16-17 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Waterproofing)



ACC NR: AP6034032

repellency of fabrics impregnated at 18--20C with polymethyl- or polyethylsiloxanes was obtained after 7--10 days, but that of fabrics impregnated with polyphenylsiloxane was attained after 50--60 days. Treatment of impregnated fabrics with soap and soda lowered their water-repellency. However, this process was shown to be reversible, and the initial properties were recovered by heating the treated fabrics to 130--150C for 10--20 min or by ironing for 2--3 min. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001/

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6034032

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0342/66/000/010/0052/0054

AUTHOR: Nessonova, G. D. (Docent); Gulinkina, I. R. (Assistant); Markova, G. B. (Docent); Grinevich, K. P. (Chief of laboratory)

ORG: [Nessonova and Gulinkina] Moscow Textile Institute (Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut)

TITLE: Hydropholizing properties of polyalkyl- or polyaryl-siloxanes

SOURCE: Tekstil'naya promyshlennost', no. 10, 1966, 52-54

TOPIC TAGS: hydropholizing, silicone, cotton fabric, silicone emulsion, water repellency, FABRIC COATING, TEXTILE ENGINEERING

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the hydropholizing of cotton fabrics with aqueous emulsions of polymethyl-, polyethyl- or polyphenylsiloxane (GKzh94M, GKzh94 or GKzh94P, respectively) stabilized with such emulsifiers as Sol'var [poly(vinyl alcohol) containing 10-15% acetate groups]. Alkamon K-2, OP7-type compounds or gelatin. The silicones were used in the form of aqueous emulsions because their solutions in toxic and inflammable organic solvents cannot be used in the textile industry. The water-repellency of cotton fabric impregnated with silicone emulsions was equal to that of fabrics impregnated with silicone solutions. The best results were obtained in alkaine baths containing about 3% silicone. At 140-150C impregnation proceeded rapidly regardless of the nature of the radical. The maximum water-

Card 1/2

UDC: 677.064.862.001.5

INT (m)/ENP(j) RM  
ACC NR: AP6030560 (A, N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/016/0033/0033

INVENTOR: Grinevich, K. P.; Alksne, V. I.; Baltkula, A. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparative method for phenylalkyl(alkenyl)alkoxysilanes substituted in the phenyl group. Class 12, No. 184857 [announced by the Institute of Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, LatSSR (Institut khimii Akademii nauk LatSSR)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 16, 1966, 33

TOPIC TAGS: phenylalkylalkoxysilane, phenylalkenylalkoxysilane, substituted silane, synthesis, *PHENYL COMPOUND, SILANE*

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a method for preparing phenylalkyl(alkenyl)alkoxysilanes substituted in the phenyl group. The method involves the reaction at 40—120C of substituted halobenzenes with alkyl(alkenyl)alkoxysilanes in the presence of magnesium and catalysts (diethyl ether, bromoethane, iodine). [B0]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 18May65/

Card 1/1

JS

UDC: 547.419.5.07

L 44590-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) WW/JW/JND/RM

ACC NR: AP6015678 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/009/0077/0077

INVENTOR: Sobolevskiy, M. V.; Grinevich, K. P.; Zhigach, A. F.; Sarishvili, I. G. 28B

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of obtaining polyorganoborosiloxane polymers. Class 39, No. 181299 1/2

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 9, 1966, 77

TOPIC TAGS: polymer chemical, organosilicon compound, polyorganoborosiloxane

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a method of obtaining polyorganoborosiloxane polymers by the interaction of bishydroxymethylcarborane with organosilicon compounds upon heating. To expand the variety of initial compounds, an epoxypropoxyphenyltriethoxysilane is suggested as the organosilicon compound. [Translation] [NT]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 24Feb65/

Cord 1/1 2jm

UDC: 678.84'86.27

L 13357-66

ACC NR: AP6002477

where

 $R: CH_3, C_2H_5, C_6H_5$ 

The effects of pressure, temperature, and reaction time on the degree of reaction were studied. The weight loss of the polymers at 140°C and 210°C was determined as a function of time, and the results are shown graphically in Fig. 1.

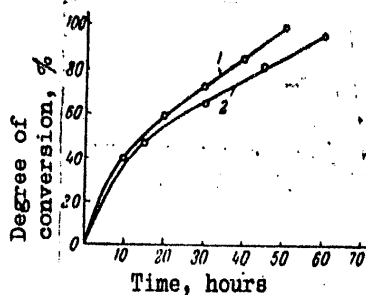


Fig. 1. Dependence of the degree of conversion on the reaction time for the reaction between polyethylhydrosiloxane and isopropenylcarborane at 250°C. 1 - polyethylhydro-polyethylcarboranesiloxane; 2 - polyethylcarboranesiloxane.

It is noted that polyethylcarboranesiloxane has a greater thermal stability than polyethylhydro-polyethylcarboranesiloxane and the initial polyethylhydrosiloxane. Orig. art. has: 4 graphs and 2 equations.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/20 07/

L 13357-66 (A) EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/EWA(c)

RPL

WW/JW/JWD/RM

ACC NR: AP6002477

SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/001/0021/0022

AUTHORS: Sobolevskiy, M. V.; Zhigach, A. F.; Grinevich, K. P.; Sarishvili, I. G.;  
Siryatskaya, V. N.; Kozyreva, Ye. M.

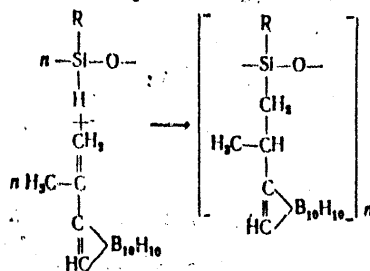
ORG: none

TITLE: Synthesis of polyalkylcarboranesiloxanes

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 1, 1966, 21-22

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, boron compound, borane, organosilicon compound, organoboron compound

ABSTRACT: To extend the available data on the properties of carboranesiloxane polymers described in J. Polymer Sci., 2 No. 1 (1964); 2 No. 7 (1964), the following polyalkylcarboranesiloxane polymers were synthesized



Card 1/2

UDC: 678.84

VORNOVITSKIY, I.N., inzh.; SBARSKAYA, N.P., inzh.; GRINEVICH, K.P., kand.  
fiz.-mat. nauk

Waterproofing the coatings of gas-shielded electrodes.

Svar. proizvod. no.10.23-25 0 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

L 55113-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EPF(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 WW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5015278

UR/0286/65/000/009/0064/0064  
678.02:66.095.3:664.049.7AUTHOR: Petrov, Ye. A.; Tarakanov, O. G.; Fedorov, A. A.; Grinevich, K. F. 32  
BTITLE: Preparation of foamed polyurethans. ✓ Class 39, No. 170648 B

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 9, 1965, 64

TOPIC TAGS: foamed polyurethan, organosilicon liquid

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a preparative method for foamed polyurethans. To improve the mechanical properties of the material and to eliminate expensive and toxic catalysts, GKCh-11 and GKCh-12 type organosilicon liquids are used as catalysts and emulsifiers. [B0]

ASSOCIATION: Vladimirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh smol (Vladimir Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Resins)

SUBMITTED: 23Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 4024

Card 1/1



L 37024-65  
ACCESSION NR: AR5003001

$\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCH}_2\text{Si}(\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)_3$ ,  $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{32}\text{SiO}_3$ , was obtained in an analogous way in 79.28% yield, boiling point 162-163°C/12 mm, 128/5, 1.4280, 0.901. Analytical data and the infrared absorption spectrum are given for  $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHSiCl}(\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)_2$ . T. Ye.

SUB CODE: 00

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2 *ls*

L 37024-65 EMT(m)/EPR(c)/ENP(j) Po-4/Po-4 RM  
 ACCESSION NR: AR5003001 8/0081/64/000/019/H081/H081

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 192h263

AUTHOR: A'kane, V. I., Grinevich, K. P.

TITLE: Alkenylalkoxychlorosilanes

CITED SOURCE: Izv. AN LatvSSR. Ser. khim., no. 2, 1964, 249-252

TOPIC TAGS: heteroorganic compound, organosilicon compound, chlorosilane, alkoxychlorosilane, alkenylsilane

TRANSLATION:  $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHSiCl}(\text{OR})_2$  (I) and  $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCH}_2\text{SiCl}(\text{OR})_2$  (II) were synthesized by the reaction of  $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHSiCl}_3$  (III) or  $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCH}_2\text{SiCl}_3$  (IV) with ROH. Two moles of ROH were added to 1 mole of III or IV at 4-5°C over the course of 70 minutes, the temperature was increased to 60°C, and after 3 hours I or II was isolated. The following list shows R in I, the empirical formula, the yield in %, the boiling point in °C/mm,  $n_D^{20}$ , and  $d_4^{20}$ :  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$ ,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{13}\text{SiO}_2\text{Cl}$ , 74.7, 65-66/16, 52-53/10, 1.4001, 0.9928;  $n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9$ ,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{21}\text{SiO}_2\text{Cl}$ , 70, 123/15, 99.5-100/6, 1.4220, 0.953. The same data for II are:  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$ ,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{13}\text{SiO}_2\text{Cl}$ , 69.5, 92-93/16, 61/7, 1.4175, 0.982;  $n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9$ ,  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{23}\text{SiO}_2\text{Cl}$ , 61, 116-117/16, 107/3, 1.4312, 0.962.

Card 1/2

L 17474-63

EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWT(m)/BDS

AFTTC/ASD

Pc-4/Pr-4

RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP3004772

S/0191/63/000/008/0024/0026

AUTHORS: Grinevich, K. P.; Nessonova, G. D.; Sokol, V. A.; Tabunchenko, V. N.; Bromberg, A. V.

TITLE: Polyorganosiloxane emulsions

69

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy\*, no. 8, 1963, 24-26

TOPIC TAGS: F-9 emulsion, polyorganosiloxane emulsion, phenylethoxysilane, casein, agar-agar

ABSTRACT: The dispersion characteristics of F-9 emulsions (resin obtained by hydrolysis of mixtures of phenylethoxysilanes) were studied with an electron microscope. Distribution curves of aqueous F-9 emulsions stabilized with casein, agar-agar, sulfanol, and polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) were drawn. PVA (60% toluene solution of F-9, aqueous PVA) gives almost a monodispersion with 60% of the drops being less than 0.5 micron, and all of them less than 1 micron. Each application-waterproofing, adhesion, or material strengthening - requires special treatment for maintaining emulsion stability. With casein, resistance to separation from fabric is increased if Ca, Ba or  $\text{NH}_4$  salts are used with PVA; thermal treatment is suitable for binding fabrics. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 28Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

SOBOLEVSKIY, M.V.; RODZEVICH, N.Ye.; GRINEVICH, K.P.; PETROV, A.D.;  
PONOMARENKO, V.A.; SNEGOVA, A.D.

Preparation and properties of organosiloxanes containing  
hexachlorobicycloheptenyl radicals. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35  
no.10:2302-2307 0 '62. (MIRA 15:12)  
(Silicon organic compounds)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000616900037-6

SHCHERBATENKO, V.V.; MIKULINSKAYA, L.R.; BEGANSKAYA, L.S.; CHERESHKEVICH, L.V.;  
CHEGODAYEV, D.D.; YAVZINA, N.Ye.; GRINEVICH, K.P.

Investigating the possibility of bread baking in molds coated with  
polymeric materials. Trudy TSNIIKHP no.10:82-86 '62.  
(MIRA 18:2)

GRINEVICH, K.P.; ODISHARIYA, S.N.; FREOBRAZHENSKAYA, P.I.; BONDAR', Z.F.

Using organosilicon emulsions in the manufacture of equipment for casting thermoplastics on gypsum models. Plast.massy no.5:39-40 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

(Silicon organic compounds) (Plastics)

GRINEVICH, K.P.; RODZEVICH, N.Ya.; SOBOLEVSKIY, M.V.; YELIZAROV, V.P.

Protecting steel and wood surfaces from overgrowths of  
mussels and from the effects of water. Plast.massy no.2:21-23  
'62. (MIRA 15:2)

(Protective coatings)

S/191/62/000/006/006/016  
B110/B138

Reactions of fluorophenyl ...

reagent. The 1113 and 1159  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  bands of  $(p\text{-FC}_6\text{H}_4)\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)(\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)_2$  indicate a para-substituted group in the fluorophenyl radical, and with  $(\text{F}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3)\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)(\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)_2$  the 1000-1200  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  bands indicate an asymmetrical, trisubstituted radical. There is 1 table.

Card 3/3



S/191/62/000/006/006/016  
B110/B138

## Reactions of fluorophenyl....

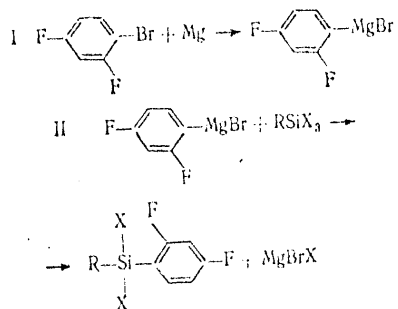
The following reactions were tested: 2,4-difluorophenyl magnesium bromide (I) with methyl trichlorosilane (II) and dimethyl dichlorosilane (III); 3,5-difluorophenyl magnesium bromide (IV) with II; and p-fluorophenyl magnesium bromide (V) with II. At room temperature, II together with V forms methyl-(p-fluorophenyl)-dichlorosilane in a yield of 45-50%, and together with I 24.3% methyl-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-dichlorosilane. Likewise III reacts more readily with V to form 24.1-28.2% dimethyl-(p-fluorophenyl)-chlorosilane, than with I, 19.8% dimethyl-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-chlorosilane being formed. Fluorophenyl magnesium bromides react with methyl triethoxysilane (VI) as follows:  $R_FMgBr + CH_3Si(OR)_3 \rightarrow R_FSi(CH_3)(OR)_2$

-  $MgBr(OR)$ , where  $R_F = C_6H_4F$ ,  $C_6H_3F_2$ , and  $R = C_2H_5$ . I together with VI forms 25.7% methyl-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-diethoxysilane. 12.6% methyl-bis-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-ethoxysilane is formed at a ratio of 1:1. With excess Grignard reagent (1.5 mole/mole), 9.4% methyl-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-diethoxysilane and 5.6% methyl-bis-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-ethoxysilane are formed. V together with VI forms 38.1% methyl-(p-fluorophenyl)-diethoxysilane. 24.5% methyl-bis-(p-fluorophenyl)-ethoxysilane and 19.1% methyl-(p-fluorophenyl)-diethoxysilane are obtained with greater quantities of Grignard

Card 2/3

35065  
S/191/62/000/006/006/016  
B110/B138

AUTHORS: Shashkova, Z. S., Grinevich, K. P., Andrianov, K. A.  
TITLE: Reactions of fluorophenyl magnesium bromides with alkyl  
chlorosilanes and alkyl ethoxysilanes  
PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 6, 1962, 18-19  
TEXT: The reaction takes place as follows



Card 1/3

Sodium-ethyl and sodium-methyl

S/191/62/000/001/004/006  
B145/B110

interlock fabric increases from 27.5 to 33.0 kg), water absorption decreases, and the fabrics become soft, silky, and pleasant to the touch. A 10-min thermal treatment at 135°C after drying in air proved most suitable with respect to waterproofness stability against repeated washing with soap and soda. If the fabrics are first treated with 0.5-2.0% solutions of Cu, Sn, Zn, Ni, Pb, Cd, Ca, and other salts which form scarcely soluble compounds with siliconates in water, and afterward with 3% solution of GKZh 10 or GKZh 11, the adhesiveness of organosilicon compounds to the fabric surface is increased. In this case, the fabrics are dried at 70-80°C for 10-15 min after impregnation. Best results were obtained with Ni and Cu salts (water resistance 170-180 mm water after triple washing at 100°C). The type of the anion used is of no effect. There are 3 figures, 11 tables, and 4 Soviet references.

Caru 2/2

S/191/62/000/001/004/006  
B145/B110

AUTHORS: Nessonova, G. D., Pogosyants, Ye. K., Markova, G. B.,  
Grinevich, K. P.

TITLE: Sodium-ethyl and sodium-methyl siliconates and their applica-  
tion in the textile industry

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 1, 1962, 20-24

TEXT: The suitability of the hydrophobic organosilicon liquids TKK10 (GKZh 10) and TKK11 (GKZh 11) for the impregnation of cotton fabrics was tested. GKZh 10 and GKZh 11 are strongly alkaline, aqueous-alcoholic solutions of ethyl and methyl siliconates, containing about 30% dry substance. According to the formula  $[R-Si(OH)_2ONa]_{1.5}$ , the siliconates are present as a monomer-dimer. Coarse cotton cloth, interlock fabrics and serge were used for the investigation. The impregnation time was 5 min, and the optimum concentration of the siliconate solutions amounted to 2-4% of the weight of dry substance. Impregnation increases water-proofness and its stability against the effect of weather, light and perspiration; the mechanical strength increases (breaking strength of the Card 1/2

ANDRIANOV, K.A.; ZUBKOV, I.A.; GRINEVICH, K.P.; SHASHKOVA, Z.S.;  
KLEYNOVSKAYA, M.A.

Methylfluoroarylchlorosilanes. Zhur.ob.khim. 30 no.10:3380-  
3382 0 '61. (MIRA 14:4)  
(Silane)

25599

S/191/61/000/000/005/006  
B110/B201

Synthesis of methyl chlorobromosilanes

Table 1: Conditions of bromination of methyl dichloro silane and results of fractionation of products obtained. 1) entered into reaction, g; 2) Fe powder; 3) bromination temperature, °C; 4) fraction; 5) boiling point; 6) amount, g.

X

Card 7/7

## Synthesis of methyl chlorobromosilanes

25599  
S/191/61/000/008/0C5/006  
B110/B201

The collecting bottle contains methyl dichloro silane with small amounts of methyl trichloro silane as admixtures. Abstracter's note: Essentially complete translation. There are 2 tables and 4 non-Soviet-bloc references. The references to English-language publications read as follows: Ref 1: Makato Kunado, J. Chem. Soc. Japan, Ind. Chem. Sect., 55, 375 (1952). Ref 3: Makato Kunado, J. Chem. Soc. Japan, Ind. Chem. Sect., 55, 750 (1952). Ref 4: A. Lee Smith, J. Chem. Phys., 21, no. 11, 1997 (1953).

| 1 Взято в реакцию, г               |                 |                    | 2 Температура бромирования °C | I фракция 4  |                | II фракция 4 |                | III фракция 4 |                |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| CH <sub>3</sub> SiHCl <sub>2</sub> | Br <sub>2</sub> | 3 железный порошок |                               | 5 т. кип. °C | 6 количество г | 5 т. кип. °C | 6 количество г | 5 т. кип. °C  | 6 количество г |
| 74                                 | 80              | 2                  | 0                             | 88           | 16             | 109          | 32             | 131,5         | 14             |
| 173                                | 160             | 2                  | 5+2                           | 86-88        | 79             | 107          | 58,1           | 129-131       | 17             |
| 173                                | 160             | 2                  | 15-20                         | 86-88        | 84             | 105-110      | 70,3           | 129-131       | 17,1           |

Card 6/7

2535

S/121/61/000/005/005/000  
B110/B201

## Synthesis of methyl chlorobromosilanes

intense line is the line with  $450\text{ cm}^{-1}$  frequency, which is characteristic of methyl trichloro silane. 173 g (1.5 mol) of methyl dichloro silane and 2 g of Fe powder were filled into a flask equipped with return-flow cooler, dropping funnel, and ground-in thermometer. Flask and return-flow cooler were cooled by salt water. After the flask contents were cooled down to  $15^{\circ}\text{C}$ , bromine was slowly added by drops. 160 g of bromine (1 mol) were added at such a velocity as to keep the temperature of the mass at  $15 - 20^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The resulting hydrogen bromide passes through two collecting vessels joined in series and cooled by dry-ice in acetone, and an absorption vessel with distilled water. The time of reaction was 5 hr. The reaction products (220 g) were separated into the following fractions in the column (a = fraction; b = residue and losses).

|                          |          |        |     |
|--------------------------|----------|--------|-----|
| I фракция                | 37—65°   | 17,5 g |     |
| II                       | 65—68°   | 5,7 g  | (C) |
| III                      | 68—86°   | 9,5 g  |     |
| IV                       | 86—88°   | 84,0 g |     |
| V                        | 88—105°  | 5,0 g  |     |
| VI                       | 105—110° | 70,3 g |     |
| VII                      | 110—129° | 0,9 g  |     |
| VIII                     | 129—131° | 17,1 g |     |
| Кубовый остаток и потери |          | 9,8 g  |     |

Card 5/7



## Synthesis of methyl chlorobromosilanes

25599  
S/191/61/000/008/005/006  
B110/B201

450  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . The frequency of the  $\text{SiBr}_n, \text{Cl}_{3-n}$  ( $n = 1, 2, 3$ ) group is believed to be within 300 and 400  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . In fact, an intense band is found in this region in all chloro bromo silane spectra:  $\text{CH}_3\text{SiBr}_3$ : 325  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ;  $\text{CH}_3\text{SiBr}_2\text{Cl}$ : 355  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ;  $\text{CH}_3\text{SiBrCl}_2$ : 389  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . In addition, more lines were found in the spectra of the compounds concerned than in the corresponding chlorosilanes, which is indicative of a diminution of the molecular symmetry and the possible presence of admixtures. The absence of an intense characteristic frequency in the region of 300 - 400  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  is evidence of the absence of a C-Br bond. The compound containing this bond may be present in a small amount (presence of 536 and 569  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  frequencies). A diminution of the intense band frequency from 389  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  to 325  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  with a rise of the number of bromine and silicon atoms is observed in the spectra, which fact is explained by a mass increase when substituting a bromine atom for the chlorine atom in chloro silane. The Raman spectrum of the fraction boiling at 64 - 70°C was taken to support the suggested reaction scheme. The most

Card 4/7

25599

Synthesis of methyl chlorobromosilanes

S/191/61/000/008/005/006  
B110/B201

dichloro silane and methyl trichloro silane (Table 1). Raman spectra were taken by an ~~VICT~~-51 (ISP-51) spectroscope for the abovementioned compounds. Frequencies were found in the spectra, the intensity of which is visually estimated by the "deci-point" scale:

$\text{CH}_3\text{SiBrCl}_2$  — 145(8), 202(7), 218(8), 355(1),  
 389(10), 422(0), 474(0), 522(7), 569(4), 755(6),  
 799(2), 1261(2), 1405(4), 2212(0), 2914(9),  
 2986(7)  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . (B)  
 $\text{CH}_3\text{SiBr}_2\text{Cl}$  — 119(5), 139(5), 192(7), 209(4),  
 355(10), 391(1), 465(1), 547(4), 753(5), 797(2),  
 1262(2), 1402(4), 2914(8), 2985(6)  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .  
 $\text{CH}_3\text{SiBr}_3$  — 112(4), 136(2), 164(5), 191(6),  
 298(1), 325(9), 356(6), 465(4), 536(0), 746(6),  
 796(1), 1261(2), 1399(3), 2914(8), 2985(6)  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .

The data obtained were compared with those of the methyl trichloro silane spectrum, in which the frequency of the  $\text{SiCl}_3$  group amounts to

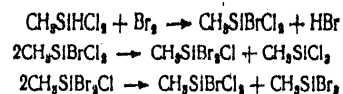
Card 3/7

25599

S/191/61/000/008/005/006  
B110/B201

## Synthesis of methyl chlorobromosilanes

dichloro silane on an Fe catalyst at  $0^{\circ}$  -  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$ . In case of equimolecular amounts of methyl dichloro silane and bromine, the latter did not participate in the reaction, not even during  $\gg 30$  hr. The bromine excess in the reaction medium forms due to the removal of methyl dichloro silane in the escaping hydrogen bromide current. Methyl dichloro silane is collected in the collecting vessel cooled by dry-ice and acetone, while HBr is collected in a distilled water bottle. The bromination of methyl dichloro silane on an Fe catalyst with methyl dichloro silane excess is completed within 5 - 6 hr according to the following scheme



the bromine being fully used up. If the reaction products are separated on a rectifying column, methyl dichloro bromo silane, methyl chloro dibromo silane, and methyl tribromo silane will be separated in addition to methyl

Card 2/7

15 817025599  
S/191/61/000/008/005/006  
B110/B201

AUTHORS: Shashkova, Z. S., Grinevich, K. P., Popkov, K. K.

TITLE: Synthesis of methyl chlorobromosilanes

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 8, 1961, 20 - 21

TEXT: Mixed alkyl chlorobromosilanes have been heretofore little studied. The literature offers descriptions of methods of synthesizing ethyl dichloro bromo silane and ethyl chloro dibromo silane by the bromination of ethyl trichloro silane in ethyl bromide over five days at normal temperature, as well as of the regrouping of ethyl trichloro silane and ethyl tribromo silane in the bomb tube over anhydrous  $AlCl_3$ . Methyl dichloro bromo silane and methyl chloro dibromo silane were obtained by Makato Kunado (Ref 2: J. Inst. Polytech. Osaka City Unive. Ser. C, 2, 131 (1952); C. A., 48, 11303 (1954)) by regrouping methyl trichloro silane with methyl tribromo silane in the bomb tube over anhydrous  $AlCl_3$  during 74 - 120 hr at 190 - 200°C. The authors synthesized methyl dichloro bromo silane, methyl chloro dibromo silane, and methyl tribromo silane by bromination of methyl

Card 1/7

Synthesis of GKZh-10 and...

S/191/61/000/001/006/015  
B101/B205

ethyl chlorosilane to HCl it is possible to obtain concentrated HCl of the desired concentration (30%), irrespective of the temperature of hydrolysis (50-90°C). The same conditions hold for the synthesis of GKZh-11. Both these liquids (GKZh-10 and GKZh-11) are obtained as 25-30% solutions in a water-alcohol mixture, have a pH equal to 13, are miscible with water and alcohol in any ratio, and are used as 1-5% solutions for hydrophobizing various substances. There are 5 tables.

Card 2/2

S/191/61/000/001/006/015  
B101/B205

AUTHORS: Grinevich, K. P., Zubkov, I. A., Odishariya, S. N.

TITLE: Synthesis of GKZh-10 and GKZh-11 - hydrophobing organosilicon liquids

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 1, 1961, 21-22

TEXT: Commercial synthesis of methyl and ethyl chlorosilanes is performed by reaction of methyl and ethyl chloride with elementary silicon in the presence of a catalyst. The residue (6-10%) from fractional distillation of the reaction mixture has different compositions. A suggestion has now been made to use the residue for synthesizing ПЖ-10 (GKZh-10) (sodium ethyl silicate) and ПЖ-11 (GKZh-11) (sodium methyl silicate). The distillation residues were hydrolyzed with water at 45-50°C. The powdery methyl and ethyl silanols thus obtained were treated with solid caustic soda and ethanol at 78-80°C and gave sodium-methyl and sodium-ethyl silicates, respectively. GKZh-10 was obtained with equal composition, no matter whether ethyl chlorosilane or a 1:1 mixture of ethyl chlorosilane and ethyl trichlorosilane was hydrolyzed. By calculating the addition of

Card 1/2

GRINEVICH, K.P.; LARINA, Ye.A.

Organosilicon liquid preparation GKZh-94 used in finishing artificial  
fur made from capron fiber. Plast.massy no.11:54 '60.

(MIRA 13:12)

(Fur, Artificial) (Silicon organic compounds)

SHCHERBATENKO, V.V.; MIKULINSKAYA, L.R.; BEGANSKAYA, L.S.; ZUBKOV, I.A.;  
GRINEVICH, K.P.; KOTRELEV, V.N.; VOLODIN, P.A.

Use of organosilicon compounds and fluoroplast in the baking  
industry. Trudy TSNIKHP no.8:85-88 '60. (MIRA 15:8)  
(Bakers and bakeries--Equipment and supplies)  
(Protective coatings)



GRINEVICH, K.P.; ZHINKIN, D.Ya.; ZUBKOV, I.A.; POPOVA, S.L.; VOLKOV, A.N.

Polymer materials in the fishing industry. Plast.massy no.11:18-19  
'60. (MIRA 13:12)  
(Polymers) (Fishing--Implements and appliances)

GRINEVICH, K.P.; MANVELYAN, V.P.; SOBOLEVSKIY, M.V.

Finishing the pile surface of artificial fur with organosilicon  
compounds. Plast.massy no.10:51-52 '60. (MIRA 13:12)  
(Fur, Artificial) (Silicon organic compounds)

80104

S/080/60/033/04/35/045

The Synthesis and the Investigation of the Properties of Polyorganosiloxanes Containing  
the Groups  $n\text{-FC}_6\text{H}_4\text{-}$ ,  $-(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{-O-CF}_2\text{CFClH}$  and  $-(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{-O-CF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{H}$

siloxanes is considerably higher than the energy of the viscous flow of organoxysiloxanes  
of the same structure.

There are: 2 tables and 13 references, 4 of which are Soviet, 6 American, 2 English and  
1 German.

SUBMITTED: November 9, 1959

Card 2/2

5.3700B

80104

S/080/60/033/04/35/045

AUTHORS: Rodzevich, N.Ya., Grinevich, K.P., Odavashyan, G.V., Ponomarenko, V.A.

TITLE: The Synthesis and the Investigation of the Properties of Polyorganosiloxanes  
Containing the Groups  $n\text{-FC}_6\text{H}_4\text{-}$ ,  $\text{-(CH}_2\text{)}_3\text{-O-CF}_2\text{CFClH}$  and  $\text{-(CH}_2\text{)}_3\text{-O-CF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{H}$

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol 33, Nr 4, pp 957 - 961

TEXT: The study of the reaction of cohydrolysis of trimethylchlorosilane, dimethyldichlorosilanemethylphenyldichlorosilane with various fluorosilicon-organic chlorosilanes showed that the reaction proceeds mainly in the direction of obtaining cohydrolysis products of linear structure. The viscosity of these products is somewhat increased in comparison with the viscosity of pentamers not containing fluorine atoms. The study of the properties of the compounds containing five silicon atoms in the molecule showed that the freezing points of the fluoroorganosilixanes lie within the range  $(-65) - (70)^\circ\text{C}$ , i.e. approximately on the same level as for polymer 6 which does not contain fluorine atoms. The energy of the viscous flow of fluoroorganooxy-

Card 1/2

## Fluoroaryl Methyl Silane Chlorides

84880

S/079/60/030/010/021/030  
B00\*/B066

monochloride, p-fluorobenzyl methyl silane dichloride, o-fluorobenzyl methyl silane dichloride) were only 40-45%. A large quantity of di-(fluoroaryl) methyl silane chlorides and other reaction products formed in this process could not be separated. Table 1 presents the separated and identified compounds along with their constants. Fluoroaryl methyl ethoxy silanes were obtained from compounds synthesized according to the Scheme  $\text{FRSiR}(\text{Cl})_2 + 2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} \rightarrow \text{FRSiR}(\text{CC}_2\text{H}_5)_2 + 2\text{HCl}$ . This reaction took place when passing the reactants through a column filled with Raschig glass rings at  $60^\circ\text{C}$ . This experimental set-up hampered the development of side reactions occurring when alkyl and aryl halogen silanes are esterified, and giving water, HCl, and alcohol. The silanes of p-fluorophenyl methyl diethoxy, o-fluorobenzyl methyl diethoxy, and p-fluorobenzyl methyl diethoxy have thus been synthesized (up to 45% yield). Their properties are specified in Table 2. There are 2 tables and 6 references: 2 Soviet, 2 Czechoslovakian, 1 US, 1 British, and 1 Canadian.

SUBMITTED: October 24, 1959

Card 2/2

84880

53700

only 1273, 2209

11.1250

S/079/60/030/010/001/030  
B001/B066

## AUTHORS:

Andrianov, K. A., Zubkov, I. A., Grinevich, K. P.,  
Shashkova, Z. S., and Kleynovskaya, M. A.

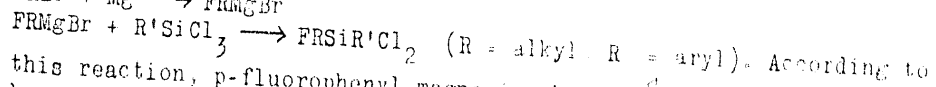
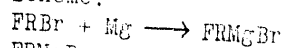
## TITLE:

Fluoroaryl Methyl Silane Chlorides

## PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 10,  
pp. 3380 - 3382

TEXT: The authors of the present paper synthesized some fluoroaryl silane chlorides and studied their reactions with ethyl alcohol. These fluoroaryl silane chlorides were obtained according to the following Scheme:



According to this reaction, p-fluorophenyl magnesium bromide and o- and p-fluorobenzyl magnesium bromides were obtained. Irrespective of the high yield of the organomagnesium compound (95-96%), the yields of the end products (p-fluorophenyl methyl silane dichloride, p-fluorophenyl methyl silane

Card 1/2

SHCHERBATENKO, V.V.; MIKULINSKAYA, L.R.; BEGANSKAYA, L.S.; ZUBKOV, I.A.;  
GRINEVICH, K.P.

Testing organosilicon compounds for the glazing of bread molds.  
Trudy TSNIKHP no.8:88-89 '60. (MIRA 15:8)  
(Bakers and bakeries--Equipment and supplies)  
(Protective coatings)

Liquid Organosilicon Polymers Used as  
Lubricants for Molds in Casting and  
Molding of Thermoplastics

S/191/60/000/003/013/013  
B016/B054

volatile liquids (mostly of liquid isobutylene) was used to generate pressure. The mixture was filled in the sprayer in a cooled state. Compressed air was used for spraying when the liquid was employed in an organic solvent. Results are tabulated. The use of polysiloxane liquids prevents the adherence of products to molds, cracking of workpieces, and damages when taking them out of the mold. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/2



S/191/60/000/003/013/013  
B016/B054

AUTHORS: Militskova, Ye. A., Grinevich, K. P., Sokolov, A. D.,  
Zyabkin. A. P.

TITLE: Liquid Organosilicon Polymers Used as Lubricants for Molds  
in Casting and Molding of Thermoplastics

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 3, pp. 72 - 73

TEXT: The authors report on their experiments concerning the use of  
liquid organosilicon polymers to lubricate molds for thermoplastics.  
They used liquids No.3, No.5 (5L), and ГЖЖ-94 (GKZh-94) (polyethyl  
siloxane), as well as three polymethyl-siloxane liquids (No. 3-3) of  
different viscosities. These liquids were used as lubricants in proc-  
essing colorless and filled polystyrene, caprone, polymethyl etrols,  
methacrylate, and copolymers of methyl methacrylate with styrene. No.5  
and GKZh were manually applied to the molds. The latter liquid yielded  
better results: After a single treatment, it was possible to cast 25-60  
pieces of different materials in the mold. No.3 and the polymethyl-  
siloxane liquids were sprayed onto the molds. An admixture of easily

Card 1/2

Hydrophobing Organosilicon Liquids

S/191/60/000/003/000/013  
R010/R054

industry: Cell concrete is protected from water penetration by HOL. It is noted that the adherence of ice to an underlayer can be reduced by one-half by treating the latter with HOL. 4) Textiles, knitted fabrics, furs: Wear resistance of fabrics can be doubled or trebled by HOL. Textiles become waterproof and softer, their color intensity increases. 5) Baking industry: A treatment of baking molds with HOL makes the use of baking fats unnecessary. White bread from HOL-treated molds is of improved quality. A bread factory saves 90,000 - 100,000 rubles a year with the use of HOL. The author stresses that HOL can be used for many other purposes. The Seven-year Plan (1959-1965) provides for a great extension of the production of synthetic organosilicon compounds. This will greatly increase the output of HOL-treated goods. There are 6 tables.

Card 2/2

S/101/60/000/001/006/013  
RC10/0054

AUTHOR: Grinevich, K. P.

TITLE: Hydrophobing Organosilicon Liquids

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 4, pp. 24 - 27

TEXT: The author enumerates the applications of hydrophobing organosilicon liquids (HOL), and mentions the advantages of their use including: a) unchanged look and weight after treatment, and b) the fact that the hydrophobic film cannot be washed off with water, alcohol, or other organic solvents. Table 1 lists USSR-made HOL with their properties and applications, namely ГЖЖ - (GKZh) -8, -10, -11, and -94. Some of them are soluble in water, others in organic solvents, others form aqueous emulsions. The author mentions the following applications: 1) Electrical and radio industries: to increase the specific surface resistance by preventing the formation of water films. 2) Glass and glass fibers: Chemical vessels treated with HOL are much more resistant; distilled water and bidistillates can be stored for a longer time. Blood can be longer stored in glass treated with HOL. 3) Building

Card 1/2

A New Method for the Synthesis of Mesityl Oxide and  
Methylisobutyl Ketone

SOV/64-58-5-4/21

the water was found to be optimal at 1:6. In the third stage of the process the mesityl oxide is separated by distillation. The product obtained is 96-98% without after-treatment, and with 80% of ammonia being used again; also, the acetone may be used again. The method as it was employed in an experimental plant is also described. The mesityl oxide obtained was transformed by a catalytic hydration with hydrogen at normal and increased pressure into methylisobutyl ketone. It was found that a 95% hydration may be reached with a Raney (Raney) nickel catalyst leached out at 105°. There are 4 tables and 18 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

1. Mesityl oxides--Synthesis
2. Hexone--Synthesis
3. Acetone--Condensation
4. Ammonia--Condensation

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Grinevich, K. P., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Zaytsev, V. A., Candidate of Technical Sciences SOV/64-58-5-4/21

TITLE: A New Method for the Synthesis of Mesityl Oxide and Methylisobutyl Ketone (Novyy metod sinteza okisi mezitila i metilizobutilketona)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 5, pp. 276 - 279 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This paper describes a new method of synthesis which requires simple apparatus and makes possible a yield of up to 60% mesityloxiide. It is based on the catalytic condensation of acetone with ammonia, and a subsequent hydrolysis of the 2,2,4,4,6-pentamethyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro pyrimidine formed as an intermediate product. The synthesis was carried out in the laboratory in three stages. In the first stage, the catalytic condensation, a temperature of 70-85° and a pressure of 8-10 atmospheres absolute pressure were applied and a yield of 72 to 74% was obtained. In the second stage, the hydrolysis of the intermediate product, it was observed that the amount of water used has a strong effect on the yield, and that the molar ratio between the intermediate product and

Card 1/2

GRIN-VICH, K.P.

Chemical Abst.  
Vol. 48 No. 9  
May 10, 1954  
Organic Chemistry

③ Acyl peroxides. Peroxide of capric acid (decanoyl peroxide). K. I. Ivanov, V. V. Khvostov, and K. P. Grin-vich. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 22, 2181-2 (1952) (Engl. translation).—See C.A. 48, 12574. H. L. H.

AF

GRINEVICH, K. P.

Chemical Abst.  
Vol. 48 No. 3  
Feb. 10, 1954  
Organic Chemistry

Acyl peroxides. Peroxide of capric acid (decanoyl peroxide). K. I. Ivanov, I. V. Khvostov, and K. P. Grinevich. *Zh. Obshch. Khim.* 22, 2120-8 (1952).  
10.2 g. 5% aq.  $H_2O_2$  and 44 ml. 5% NaOH was added, at room temp. with stirring, 10.2 g.  $C_{10}H_{19}COCl$ , and the mixt. filtered after 1 day yielding 81.3% ( $C_{10}H_{19}CO_2$ ), m.  $41^\circ$  (from EtOH); sol. in org. solvents but not in  $H_2O$ , it gives pos. tests with KI soln., and slowly colors thiocyanate soln. on heating, but does not react with  $Pb(OAc)_2$ , indicating absence of hydroperoxide. G. M. Kosolapoff

L 151/1-22 10/10/1961 11 (c) 10/10

ACC NR: AP6011281 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/006/0158/0158

INVENTOR: Sobolevskiy, M. V.; Rodzevich, N. Ye.; Grinevich, K.; Bogacheva, I. P.; Ponomarenko, V. A.; Uspenskaya, Ye. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of liquid polyorganosiloxanes. Class 23, No. 142368

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 6, 1966, 158

TOPIC TAGS: siloxane, polyorganosiloxane, liquid polyorganosiloxane, POLY SILOXANE

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method for preparing liquid polyorganosiloxanes. To increase high-temperature oxidation resistance and the lubricating property because of introducing fluoroalkyl and fluoroaryl radicals into the polymer structure in both the end groups and the basic chain, liquid polyorganosiloxanes are prepared by either cohydrolysis or heterofunctional condensation of corresponding monomers. [LD]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 25 Jan 61/

Card 1/1



KULIKOV, V.O.; BORNATSKIY, I.I.; ZAMBIN, N.G.; DOBRYNIN, G.A.;  
 KALUZHSKIY, Ye.A.; KAZAKOV, A.A.; KOVAL', P.F.; KOZNIYA, N.K.;  
 TRET'YAKOV, Ye.V.; TRUNOV, Ye.A.; Prinsipal'nyy uchenyye: ANDREYEV, V.I.;  
 GORDIYENKO, V.V.; GRINEVICH, I.P.; GUBAR', V.F.; DOLBENKO, V.I.;  
 ZHEPNOVSKIY, V.S.; ZHIGALOVA, Z.I.; KOMOV, Y.G.; KUBA'IK, B.S.;  
 OLESHEVICH, T.I.; PRUKHOTENKO, Ye.

Mastering the operations of 650- and 700-ton open - hearth capacity  
 open-hearth furnaces at the Il'ich metallurgical plant. Start' 1965  
 no.8:805-807 3 '65. (MIR 18:9)

1. DONNICHMET 1 Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod imeni Il'icha

KORNEVA, N.K.; ANDRUCHEV, V.L.; DOROFEEV, G.F.; GRINEVICH, V.S.; VIKTOROV,  
Ye.B.; TRACHENKO, V.A.

Study of the operation of porta in heavy duty open-heart  
furnaces. Stal' 25 no.4:324-325 Ap '65. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Donetskij institut chernoy metallurgii.

ILLEGIBLE